NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

e, and all that, whenever we happen to be the grant, gigantic robbery and wrong which have been committed by our own Government and citizens, and which have been suffered to pass without public chastisement or even rebuke. The Jewish the expatriation of the French Acadians from Novi Scotia by British cruelty and tyranny, furnish no adequate parallel to the robbery and exile which we have inflicted on several Indian tribes, but especially the Cherokees ; the Partition of Poland was | Excell not near so hypocritical and no whit more atrocious than our subjugation of Mexico; while the Barthole Massacres. Witch-burnings and other popul ar madnesses of darker ages afford the only ade quate parallels to the atrocities which we have atiently, placidly, unresistingly suffered to be inflicted-in violation of every principle of National ity and of the common rights of Humanity-allowed to be perpetrated upon the poor, deluded fanatics opprobriously known as Mormons

We have not time now to go into the history of al baseness. The Country looked on and saw the Mormons driven from their bard won homes, while their property was stolen or destroyed, in violation of Divine and Human laws. Proper ty which cost them millions was wasted or rendered worthless, and now the poor victims are wandering over the bleak prairies of the savage North-West, in bewildering terror and sullen despair, or lying down to die by hundreds of famine and nakedness. Our Government, which ought to have protected them, and might have done it, let them be plundered of their all; and now they are starving by hundreds for want of the implements of

Industry and the necessaries of life.

Shall nothing be done for them? We have raised money freely for Greece, for Ireland, and for other needy supplicants, can we do nothing for our own perishing countrymen, the victims of our bigotry, our faithlessness and our rapacity? We say that while Charity bade us be liberal on former occasions, here is a call upon our Justice, which we cannot disregard without crime. Who will step forward to render it effectual ?

The facts embodied in the following letter from Col. Kane of Philadelphia to Mayor Quincy of Boston will be found of deep and general interest. No correct idea of the situation, fortunes, sufferings and sims of the Mormons since their expulsion from Illinois can elsewhere be obtained. Col. K. has been brought frequently in contact with the fugitive bands since their exodus while engaged in Indian negotiations in the Far West, and has been moved to a prefound sympathy by their miseries.

Through his representations and efforts a public meeting in their behalf was recently held in Philadelphis, the Mayor presiding, and the most eminent citizens taking part in the proceedings. He has since visited Boston, in the hope of exciting some interest among its philanthropic citizens, and while there addressed the following letter to the Mayor, which we copy from the Morning Post:

while there addressed the following letter to the Mayor, which we copy from the Morning Post:

MR. KANE'S LETTER TO MR. QUINCY.

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BYAR Sir: In our conversation, I had the pleasure of giving to you in full the views I derived from personal observation and experience with regard to the Mormons, during my recent journey to the far West. I mentioned to you what I saw of their highly upright and excellent moral character while in the indian territory, and stated my often repeated opinion of the gratuitous injustice of their persecution. If I judge rightly, however, what is dedired in my present letter is a simple, uncolored narrative, for the consideration of the charitable rather than the carious, of the position, numbers and condition of the chief sufferers of the sect. To this I will confine myself as closely as I can, in the imitted amount of time at my disposal.

Emigrating Mormons, to the number of nearly 20,000, are to be found west of the Missourt, from the country of the Platte, belonging to the Omaha and Otto Indians, to that beyond the notable Bear River Valley across the Rocky Mountains; but the condition of the materity of these persons, though undoubtedly forlorn, does not invite philanthropic investigation, since they are generally beyond the reach of timely help. The Mormons, who can be counted as appealing to the immediate generosity by your townspeople, are certain strenglers in the rear of the main body in march, and whose camps are until their history differs from that of the emigrants farther advanced; and which I think i can not do better than detail. They composed, originally, the refuse, lame, aged, sick and paper members of the Church, who were found unable to attempt the great California pigrinnage of 1846—On this account their friends, who started at that date, concluded, it seems, an especial treaty or armistice for their benefit, with the anti-Mormon mob, and left them behind to Illinois under its protection. This treaty

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

peared, and nothing but the edging on the side op-

In explanation of these phenomena. Wilson formed a very ingenious theory. He said, if this large spot lasts long enough for the Sun to bring it MONTGOMERY CO. Supervisors.

Amsterdam—Geo. Warnick. Florida—Wm. A. Milmine.
Charleston—J. W. Stanton. Root—Charles Hubbs.
Canajoharie—John I. Wiles. St. Johnsville—C. Kingsberry. sired observations, and he found his predictions in every respect verified. (The Lecturer here exhibited by means of a common globe, the course of reasoning pursued by Wilson in the formation of his theory.)

is theory.]
It followed at once, from Wilson's capital dis-It followed at once, from Wisson's capital dis-covery, that our magnificent Luminary is not a cha-otic conflagration, but a body having a definite or-ganization, revealed in so far by the aspects of these openings, and to the solution of the momen-tous question as to what this organization is, the singular powers of the elder Herschel came quickly in aid of the efforts of his friend. With both of these illustrious men, it early became a fixed belief that the surface thus broken by chasms must be aerial—or some clastic gaseous fluid like our atmosphere, for notwithstanding the magnitude atmosphere, not described a second of these spots, sometimes reaching even 50,000 miles in diameter—they open and close with a rapidity next to marvelous, often surpassing the

rapidity next to markets of the annals of 1,000 miles a day.

Nowhere, perhaps, in all the annals of discovery, is there aught that more stirs thought or raises more strange questions than this! Let us see into what it summons us to inquire.

1. The play of sudden, tremendous and evaluation forces, either connected with the solid body of the Sun or generated within his atmosphere, has become an absolute fact, now where and what are these? But in the first place, and passing beyond the spots, let us briefly review the whole known

There appears no rest whatever in the atmosphere of the Sun. Over all its surface, waves of light seem to dart incessantly, assuming the most varied aspects. The bright part, as Herschel early discerned, is full of inequalities, showing first, parts more brilliant than the rest, sometimes round, sometimes elongated—mountain billows in that light-ocean. Then there are large dim spots extending over immense tracts, but showing no dark center—constituting what Herschel termed shallows.

We find that these spots are not fixed, but are continually dashing along the center of the Sun. Now, when we come to the consideration of the spots themselves we find them characterized by certain remarkable phenomena, which will enable us to ascertain their cause. A spot never appears twice in the same place: but although they are not confined to a point, they are confined to regions. They always appears in the Sun's terrid zone. We never find the spot breaking out beyond that belt. Then, again, on looking more minutely, we find the spots themselves have a motion—a motion besides that which the rotation of the Sun causes, and it is most peculiar. We find that the spots which appear North of the Sun's Equator, move slowly toward the North, till they get to the temperate regions, and then disappear. No instance has been known of spots formed in the North going South. Just so, spots of the South move toward the South temperate zone and disappear. the South temperate zone and disappear.

by the Solar spots, and we must now direct our endeavors to ascertain their explanation. (Ap-

ause.)
If unappalled by the majesty of the orb on which It unappalled by the majesty of the orb on which they proceed, or by the magnitude of the forces causing them, we propose to ourselves under the consciousness of the all-prevalence of Law, to seek out something analogous in our own planet, we will find them nowhere save among the phenome-na of the winds. But the analogy is everywhere, most striking, and probably the most complex and

country, hills and mountains, they would be round but somewhat irregular. Now the spots on the Sun are not exactly round. Therefore, if they are analogous to those of the earth, they show the as

ter may be made, extending through the entire depth of that atmosphere probably many thousand miles. And yet is not the electric spark with which the child disports itself, a key to the rending of tropic thunder? Is not the power of life which sustains the smallest wild flower exactly that which powers trength into the right time and causes it. wondrous phantasms, no event is small, no

apon the Sun are the same as those I ha sented upon the earth. We have observed strong analogies indeed, but we must show that the causes which produced these phenomena upon the earth may operate upon the Sun. Now, you will ob-serve, in the first place, that I have drawn all these may operate upon the Sun. Now you will observe, in the first place, that I have drawn all these phenomena from the winds. Now can winds at its upon the Sun. What is the cause of winds? It is simply this. The atmosphere in different portions of our globe is unequally heated. If all parts were heated in the same degree, there would be no winds. One cause of the difference in heat on the Earth is the shining of the Sun. At the Torrid Zone, his rays are vertical, or nearly so, which renders his heat intense, while at the North and South his rays are very oblique, consequently the degree of heat in those regions is much less than it is in the Torrid Zone. Now, it is impossible that this cause should operate to produce winds in the Sun. There is another important cause, however, of winds in the Earth which may exist in the Sun, viz. a difference in materials. This difference is such that if the rays of the Sun should come down exactly the same on all parts of the Earth, the difference in the degrees of heat would be very great. Take, for instance, a case of the Sun shning on

ference in the degrees of near would be very some of the Sun shining on the sand and on the water. The sand on the margin of a river may be scorching hot, while the water is very cool. Now, where are the hot regions on the Sun, and where are the cold? Where is the Continent? Where is the Ocean? Now, this inference is within the range of Science. There is, between a difficulty in carrying the explanation. however, a difficulty in carrying the explanation out. It is very probable that the phenomena of

out. It is very probable that the phenomena of these hurricanes of ours are owing to the tradewinds. Now we cannot determine tradewinds in the body of the Sun. The question with respect to these lies open for farther observatioe.

Here, then, is another field of most engrossing speculation. This, even, that these surgings in the Solar atmosphere are the key by which future senerations may unlock his character, shrouled though now he is in his noble and impenetrable splender! This is the wing on which intellect may pass where vision never can, and explore the hidden Orb, examine his continents and occans, his plains This is the wing on which intellect may pass where vision never can, and explore the hidden Orb, examine his continents and oceans, his plains and majestic mountains. And why incredible? Why should not Intellect pass, as of yore, where the feeble eye can never reach? For note the his tory of this very discovery! Once an acorn, already it has become a young oak with many branches, and nought shall hinder it to stretch yet farther toward the skies! When Galileo through his rudo Telescope first noted a few dark specks on the disc of the burning Sun, that globe of fire, as people thought, men were all struck in amaze, and because of their amaze almost would have stoned him. Time rolled by, during which some thought that the spots were the ashes of the burned Sun; others that they were the dark souls of the punished floating in fire. (Laughter) A great man then analyzed the spots and determined their character. By degrees, and only by degrees, and by the efforts of separate thinkers, they have come to be considered as a class, and those laws sought to be discerned on which deeper questions certainly depend. Tell me not that Thought shall stop or the Human Intellect here be stayed. The mighty Avalanche grows among its native hights unseen by Man, silent and unknown for ages, but as its mass enlarges, though it be but by the fall of flake after flake of the downy snow, the moment of its freedom is surely approaching—the moment of its freedom is surely a shake with the echoes of its powers! (Great ap

plause.)
11. Another subject remains still more stirring II. Another subject remains still more stirring. If our views of the Sun are correct, he is distinguished from the planets that encircle him only by his phosphorescent robe. Now what is that phosphorescent: Is it peculiar, is it permanent! Again we descend to our own planet, and our first thought leads us to the Auroras. Whatever their origin, they show the existence of causes in virtue of whose energy the upper strata of our atmosphere become self-luminous sometimes in a high degree, for in Northern regions our travelers have read by their brilliance. But the Aurora is not the only physiographic mann which indicates the existence of a

apposed distinction, which seemed to place our entral luminary apart in space to an immeasura-le extent from the humble worlds that roll around

inning of time, and just went away en returned again! I think we are bound to re-

pet this explanation.

Deeper, far deeper among Nature's potenties must be the origin of these astonishing displays.— Doubtless they result from varied comminglings of the energies that produce light, and which, as we gressions whose vista reaches to the very and we are but as points amid accumulating, super-imposed immensities—flashes from the wheel of the Burning Car—creatures we know not what! Oh what a world is this! Change rising above

Oh what a world is this! Change rising above change, sycle growing out of cycle in majestic progression, each new one over widening—like the circles that wreathe from a spark of flame, elongating as they ascend, finally to become lost in the empyrean! And it all that we see—if from Earth to Sun and from Sun to the Universal Star work—that wherein we the best behold images of Eternity, Immortality and God—if that is only a state or phase of a course of Being rolling onward evermore —what must be the Creator, the Preserver, the Guide of all. He at whose bidding these phan-tasms come from nothingness and again disappear, whose Name—amid all things—alone is EXIST ENCE—I AM IN THAT I AM! The All Encompasser: the Ali Sustainer! He cawraps He uphoids all those gorgeous Heavens! Yes, unassisted, uncounseled sustains he not unchanged assisted, uncounseled, sustains he not unchanged and unchangeably forevermore, even the fabric of His own Awul Being! Reverentially before him—humbly grateful that in the course of this beneficent arrangement He has permitted such intimations of his glory to reach us—let us conclude in the rapt language of the Psalmist. How manifold, on God are thy works, by wisdom Thou hast made them all.

Dr. Nichol here reached the conclusion of his Course, amid the general applause of a large and highly attentive and intelligent assembly, who, during the whole series of the Lectures, had evinced an intense interest in the sublime Science so ably. succinctly and felicitously treated.

Immediately after Dr. N. retired, the audience resolved themselves into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of expressing their sense of the Lectures. Rev. Dr. Wais-WRIGHT WAS called to the chair and WM. C. Experience appointed Secretary. Upon motion of Mr. Rentoul a Comnittee of five, consisting of Messrs. Richard Irving, James S. Depuyster, Mathey Mory, M. P. Hassock and Prof. Bush, was appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the facilings of the audience in relation to Dr Nichol's Lectures. The committee submitted the follow-ing resolutions which were unanimously and enthusiasti-

ing resolutions which were unanimously and entimeters cally adopted by the assembly.

Resolved, That we tender to Dr. Nicuot our hearty thanks for the clear and masterly exposition of the great truths of Astronomy with which he has favored us.

Resolved, That we condicatly recommend the Lactures of Dr. Nicuot to our fellow-citizens in this and other cities, as well for the profount learning which they indicate as for the peculiarly clear and eloquent language in which Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the

NOTICES.

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS, FOWLERS & WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassuu-st. N. Y.

Facts for the People.—It is beginning to be understood among the Medical Profession, though for some reason it would not perhaps be resaily acknowledged, that all curative freatment, to be effective, must act directly or indirectly on the Nervous System. Now the effect that medicines generally have upon the Nervous system is to tojure it, and the more they are used the greater the injury. In many cases this portion of the vital structure has been entirely destroyed by the continued use of drugs. What then can we look to when the Nervous System is diseased. We answer—to the mysterious but powerful seems of We answer—to the mysterious but powerful seems of Galantam, which alone is found to exert upon it the most surprising and beneficial effects. The Galvanic Beits, Bracelets, &c. of Dr. Christie, are the most asfe, certain and effectual mode of application at present known. The extraordinary effects of the genuine articles must be witnessed to be believed. Only Agent in New Yorz, D.C. MOGREZAD, 186 Itiatue.

The Evening Post has the following dispatch in egard to the Barnburners' State Convention.

WHOLE NO. 2136.

port permanent officers.

Also a Committee to report an address, composed of J.

Van Baren, L. Robinson, J. G. Floyd, Hartbard, Mann,
Tutilis, Crocker and Sherman, Committee on resolutions,
J. K. Deolittle, N. J. Waterbury, R. Deoniston, Cowen,
Storm, Gould, Burnable and McCarthy. The best spirit prevails among the Delegates.

cer of Stevenson's regiment in California to his relatives in this City. It is of a pretty late date, and

By Telegraph to The Tribune.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. MORNING REPORT.

SENATE...ALBANY Feb. 18—1 P. M.

Mr. Burch reported in favor of the bill relative

Mr. Burgants.

Mr. Little reported against the petition for a donation to the Washington Monument Association.

The bill for the formation of Charitable and Benevolent Associations was reported complete with amendments. The report was laid on the table.

The General Bridge bill was ordered to a third The bill to Amend the Charter of the Troy and

Greenbush Railway Association was passed.

Assembly.

Mr. Cross gave notice of a bill to Reorganize the Municipal Court of Brooklyn.

Mr. McCarthy brought in a bill to charter the

City of Oswego.

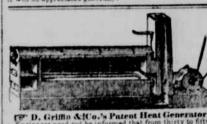
Mr. Bowss introduced a resolution calling on

The Committee of the Whole again took up the bill to Incorporate the Troy and Boston Railway Company, and the resolution that Railroad Companies could not be incorporated by general law.—Mr. Syaulding opposed the resolution. Mr. Commoved to amend the resolution so that it should declare that so far as the taking of private property for Railway purposes was concerned, it could not be attained by general law. No question was taken.

The Moran is committee on the bill to

purposes of the Associative School.

CANCHELAGUA.—Our intercourse with California has led to the introduction into this country of this remarkable medicinal plant. But from the respectable sources of our information we should be disposed to doubt much of the astonishing virtues accribed to it. In California and Mexico it is regarded as a sovereign remedy for all the maiasies which "flesh is heir to," as possessing all the virtues attributed to the sersaperilla in a higher degree, united with other qualities, which have rendered it invaluable as a family medicine; we are informed that the latter plant, which grows in abundance around it, has



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Improved by J. R. Beajamin, 13 Beekman-gib
is universally approved of by the Medical
Facelly and all who use them, as the pressure
can be graduated from one to fifty pounds or

WANTS.

BOARDING.

ROARD WANTED in Jersey City-A gentler

BOARD—Pleasant and well-furnished room for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, board, at 69 Warren-st. Warm and celd bat house.

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BIRDS FOR SALE—100 pairs of the genuine long breed Canaries, raised from the best imported and native stock Apply at 117 Charles st.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

by all who knew him. Its death of chirector has had not less than twenty-five or thirty of the soldiers, and among the regulars there have been several deaths. The figs are so dense here in the morning and evening, that you can scarcely see 200 yards in any direction. The streets are in very bad order, and this probably accounts somewhat for the sickness that prevails. The Colonel has issued an order for the citizens to assist in cleaning the streets, and doubtless we shall soon have a decided improvement. streets, and doubtiess we shall soon provement.

"Buildings are going up rapidly, and other improvements are taking place which make the town look like an ments are taking place which make the town look like an element willage. The first brick house ever built in Monteroy was fluished the other day, and they are building a learge public school-house ent of a kind of stone they have in this country, which when fluished will be quite an addition to the place and is now the finest looking building in it. A carriage passed through the streets this evening, the first ever seen in California.

THE UTICA CONVENTION .- The Philadelphia Ledger's Washington correspondent talks thus confidently of the designs to be carried out in this Convention:

ontained the following important announcement:

"We learn that the Governor General has received a sepatch from the Home Government, announcing that a sew and satisfactory postal arrangement has been effected with the United States of America, to come into operation a April next. The Colonial dispatches forwarded to His

RICHMOND CO .- Supervisors.

Palatine—Chas. Walrath.
TIOGA CO.—Supervisors.
Newark—O. J. Slosson.
Nichols—Geo. Williams.
Onego—B. W. Green.
Tiopa—D. Taylor.
Spencer—A. Miller.

From Liberia.

We find in the African Repository for Febru-uary, an interesting letter from Mr. Roberts, the Gov-

eruor of Liberia, a negro, and a Virginian by birth.

He states that the Republic had succeeded in pur-chaning the entire "Timbo" country, which, with some

other small tracts, extinguish the native title to all lands lying between Grand Corah and River Cessters.

There had been rumors of an attack by the Condoes on the natives of Heddington, originating in an insult offered

by the Chief of the latter, Zoda Qura, to a Condo gentleman,

who called him a slave. Zoda replied that he had been a slave, but he was now free, and, farther, he was a chief. Whereupon, he ordered his people to shave the Condo gen-tleman's heard, and steep it in water, which he compelled

him to drink. This is the grossest ment which he could

have offered, and it is feared his life will be the forfeit

" Rev. Mr. Wilson, who returned to this place yesterday

"Rev. Mr. Wilson, who returned to this place yesterday from a tour to the Grand Cape Mount country, where has been to make arrangements for establishing mission stations, informs me that Com. Hotham has received or ders from his Government to attack and destroy the slave establishments at the Galleuss. The measure is authorized, it appears, by a treaty, concluded several years agreement the British Government and the chiefs of Gallemas, for the suppression of the slave trade. Mr. Wissen this information from Capt. Murray, of Her Majesty's sloop Favorite, and it may be relied on."

From California.

The Courier and Enquirer of yesterday con-tained a letter from Monterey, dated Sept. 7, 1847, from

which we take the following intelligence:

"Another melancholy event occurred in the accidental death of Ms.) McCloud, Paymaster of the troops stationed in California. Ne was on his way to Sonora with Capt. Folsom to pay off the troops stationed there, and was accidentally thrown from his horse; he lived but about two hours after the occurrence. He was universally esteemed by all who knew him. His death occurred on the 5th of apenst.

should He fall into the hands of the Condoes. Gov. Rob-

Pearson.

Convention:

The fact is, the Utica Convention will, in all probability, nominate Mr. Woodbury. In this manner the Hankers may be obliged to give up Mr. Cass, and to unite on Mr. Woodbury, their nominee, and expect from him, should be be elected, an impartial administration and an equal disbectletions of the party. The move is a considerable one, sections of the party. The move is a considerable one, sections of Mr. Van Baren, by transferring to the White reign of Mr. Van Baren, by transferring to the White House the most prominent member of his Cabinet. Mr. Woodbury, barring Mr. Dallas, is the most acceptable earn didate to the Southern States, and could carry Florida and South Carolina—the States that would be irretrievably lost to every other Democratic candidate than Mr. Dallas.

1. The play of sudden, tremendous and evanescent

There appears no rest whatever in the atmos

We find that these spots are not fixed, but are

South temperate zone and disappear.

There is still another circumstance characterizing the mode in which they disappear. Sometimes they go no till they get to the Sun's temperate regions and then quictly die away. At other times, they do not disappear in this manner, but split up just as if they were exploded by some violent force. This phenomenon I had the good fortune once to witness. It is most remarkable. It has been compared to this: Suppose a person standing upon a frozen pond should take up a piece of ice and east it from him. Now, this mass of ice would be broken into a wast number of fragments, which would be scattered over the surface of the pond. This is exactly the manner in which these spots appear to be dashed and scattered over the surface of the Sun.

I have now unfolded all the phenomena exhibited by the Solar spots, and we must now direct our

their brilliance. But the Aurora is not the only phenomenon which indicates the existence of a power in the matter of our globe to emit light. You have all heard of these brilliant Auroral